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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

A bill now before Congress regulating the rates of postage contains one provision, the adoption of which, a New York contemporary says, will interfere unnecessarily with an important public convenience, while at the same time the postal service is likely to be injured. It is proposed to compel the public to register all letters containing money and twenty cents for each register. On now in this country an immense business is done by small orders of from one to five dollars each. In the book-publishing trade alone these orders amount to many millions in the year, and as the books thus purchased are invariably sent by mail, the Postoffice Department has long drawn a considerable revenue from this source. Such orders for books, pamphlets, newspapers, and periodicals do not average more than one dollar each. They come from persons living remote from book stores, who are in this way, by special arrangements of publishers, enabled to get books at retail price, postage free. But if a man is forced to pay twenty cents for the privilege of ordering a dollar book or enclosing a dollar as subscription to a newspaper or magazine, this will stop to a great extent this whole business. Indeed, even to make registration compulsory without additional payment would be poor policy, for many men will not be at the trouble necessary for this purpose. It is safe to say that if the provision in question should become a law, full half of the orders for books will at once stop; and it is very doubtful if the government would receive, at the increased rate of compulsory registry, nearly the revenue it now gets from this source. This consists of three cents for each letter containing an order, and one cent for every ounce of books or other printed matter sent in return. While it is proposed to charge this registry fee of twenty cents the Postoffice Department is not liable for lost letters. This feature of the bill should be stricken from the otherwise very excellent bill of Senator Col. Lamar.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A letter published in the New York Commercial from the blockading squadron of Charleston exhibits some of the many difficulties attending the blockade of the Southern ports. When all the direct routes are considered, it is not surprising that fast steamers and even sailing vessels run the blockade of our Southern ports with comparative regularity. The vessels of the stations, especially those on the Atlantic coast, are, at this season of the year, compelled to lay on a sufficient distance to avoid the breakers on the shoals, and at the same time have sufficient room to ride at anchor. Steam can not be kept at its full height all the time, so its use is so infrequent as to render such a course impracticable; consequently the fires are banked, and, on an emergency, some minutes—perhaps half an hour—are necessary to get steam to the height for working the engine at full speed. Lying at such a distance from the shore a system of signals has to be arranged, which is somewhat complicated and from the slightest cause liable to disarrangement or to be misunderstood. The darkest nights are generally selected by the blockade runners on which to make their venture, and they are commanded by pilots so skilled in all the intricacies of the channel that even if discovered and chased they have a very good chance of escaping to the protection of the forts.

REFUGEE.—The New Albany Ledger says that several gentlemen, refugees from the oppression of rebel guerrillas in southeastern Kentucky, arrived in that city on Saturday on their way to the homes of friends in Indiana, there to remain until there is greater security to the persons and property of Union citizens in that section of Kentucky. They state that the country bordering on the upper Cumberland, and from Mill Spring through the mountains up to the Sandy, are infested with gangs of bold and villainous guerrillas, and that the sufferings of Union citizens in the localities named are almost beyond endurance.

THE THIRD KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—The Nashville Union says this regiment, the result of the labors of the lamented General James S. Jackson, is now in that city, en route for Hopkinsville, Ky., where they will operate for a while. They have discharged their duty nobly, and have received the highest commendation from Gen. Roscrans, who is not prone to lavish compliments indiscriminately for the efficient manner in which they have performed their severe and almost incessant tasks. May fortune and happiness ever attend them in all their noble efforts to defend the Union and maintain American nationality.

Mr. Wm. H. Webb has in course of construction, at his ship yard near New York, the greatest engine of naval warfare that has yet been set afloat—an iron plated Monitor to be called the Dunderberg. Her dimensions will be: length 378 feet, depth of hold 22 feet, breadth of beam 80 feet, draw water 19 feet. Her keel is very narrow, the under part of the vessel presenting a perfectly flat surface about 20 feet width. Her engines are to be 6,000 horse power, and her tonnage measurement 7,000 tons.

Washington correspondents state that the iron work on the new dome of the Capitol will be finished by the first of December next, the contractors having given a guarantee to that effect. The monolithic columns are in course of delivery, as fast as required, and upwards of a dozen of them will be delivered within the next two months. Arrangements have been made for the elevation of Crawford's magnificent Statue of Liberty on the new dome on the 4th of July next, with becoming ceremony.

GUERRILLAS.—A few of Morgan's men have sneaked into Kentucky, and are prowling in the vicinity of Woodbury, replenishing their wardrobes, and doubtless looking for good horses to steal. The Evansville Journal says that they fired on the Federal pickets in the vicinity of Woodbury, on Thursday morning. It is supposed they were looking for the "Yankees" which passed that point about that time.

The work of demolishing the old Exchange Hotel building, at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, is progressing rapidly. It is the design of the owner of the property, Mr. W. B. Hamiton, to erect two new banking houses upon the site of the old building.

The Cordell Ann arrived at Evansville on Friday, from the Cumberland River, with a full cargo of tobacco. The Evansville Journal also announces the arrival there of the Heyl Gilmore from Green River.

Judge Gray of Iowa, has decided the case of Archie Webb, and declared the act of February 5, 1863, which prohibits the immigration of free negroes and mulattoes into that state, unconstitutional.

The number of patients in the New Albany hospital on Saturday last was six hundred and sixty-nine, and the number of vacant beds was nine hundred and twenty.

The joint resolution which passed the Indiana House, to pay Indiana soldiers in gold, was finally lost in the Senate on Saturday.

Police Proceedings.—Monday, Feb. 23. Fred. Aney, drunk and abusing his family. Ball in \$200 for three months.

Reason Tevis, f. m., embezzeling \$500 from M. J. Fulte. Continued.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
CAMP ON CRIPPLE CREEK, TEXAS.
February 15, 1863.

I need anybody to be surprised that we Kentucky soldiers, just a little bit angry at the proportion to make up our quota of offending rebels, can see a brigade of them now, with their lips protruding as far to the front as their heels do to the rear, with the thick wool hats, with eyes rolling in wonder, at their new position, while with markets reversed they march to battle. Yes, I see the black, portentous clouds and they are down towards the enemy until they get close enough to find the enemy won't run, but are more than a match for them, and they are down to the last. The Anglo-Saxon race. Not is this an grand chaotic confusion which causes them to strip themselves of their accoutrements, dash their arms to the ground, and leave all for the last. The negroes, who are the most timid, are common to cowards, make them fight. Semi-barbarous and semi-cruel, they yield to the superior intellect of the white race. To say that this race as swiftness as the black bird is to the rite of the experienced hunter. There is not a race of men in the world who cling to life with the same tenacity as the negro, but that they will endure anything, everything, if you can make him life. Cowards by nature, they possess all the blots of their scurvy, the worst of the Democratic party of the loyal States? They will not have their men march in front of a tiger would leap to the combat. It is not safe to talk of such a course, without they want a book of horrors to which the present rebellion would elevate the dignity of a sovereign of this republic. This race of beings, this connecting link between the negro and half human, it is proposed to place alongside of the American soldier in his equal. I do not believe in it, do not dream of it, but it is a fact that has been established in the wisdom of Mr. Lincoln, as it surely is the part of the world to let the negro be what by God and nature he is designed to be, the servant of man. The negro is not well to count the cost of her restoration, as long as the cost is not the destruction of the country we are perilling our lives to save, and I may say the lives of the next hundred years, and if it is not for the negro, then the negro will well to see him to see them semi-deprived, and degraded by any sort of semblance of equality between the white man and the negro. Any equality of this kind will not be well received by the negro race, or in a complete ruin of both races. 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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 3 A. M.

Departure of Train.

Leedsville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.

St. Louis Express. — 10 A. M.

Leedsville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.

Express. — 10 A. M.

Leedsville and Nashville Railroad.

Leedsville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.

St. Louis Express. — 10 A. M.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

The Regulation of Postage Rates — Running the Postage Rates — The Second Kentucky Cavalry

— The New Monitor, Bunker Hill — General Polk's Proceedings — Letter from Old Soldier — Communications from Murfreesboro — The Second Minnesota Cavalry — The Seventh Kentucky Cavalry — A Roman of the War — List of Soldiers who have Died in St. Louis — From Feb. 2 to Feb. 10 — Incidents in Postoffs — List of Deaths, Feb. 20 — Giving a Fellow the Sack — Death of a Gentleman — The Louisville Castle Market — General Hospital in Louisville — Official Laws of the United States — List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers from Nashville — Casualties — and more to follow — List of New Albany — List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers Transferred to Hospitals in this City — Saturday — Interesting Despatch — Telegraphic News, &c.

We hope that those papers, which published the reports of Gen. Hassell and Col. Wagner of the battle of Stone River, will, in justice to Col. Blake, of the 40th regiment Indiana volunteers, republish the letter of that officer from our paper of to-day.

A Rebel Army in Kentucky!

Marshall, Floyd, and Longstreet's Commands!

Another Invasion of the Bluegrass Region!

It has been well known for weeks to the military authorities that the counties of Kentucky bordering upon Virginia and Northwestern Tennessee have been overrun by rebel cavalry, who have been robbing and carrying away into captivity the unprotected loyal citizens of those regions of the State. We express the opinion fully a month ago that these bands were but the forerunners of larger bodies of troops, who meditated another invasion of our State, and the intelligence which we received yesterday fully verifies the opinion which we expressed a month since.

If the reports which have come to hand may be credited, and many of them are from such high sources that we cannot doubt their truth, an army of from ten to fifteen thousand half-starved and half-clad rebels, under command of Humphrey Marshall, Floyd, and Longstreet is on the borders of the Bluegrass Region, and is now threatening an immediate advance upon Lexington, Danville, and the State Capital, and no doubt meditate a march upon Louisville.

A despatch was received in this city about noon yesterday from Mr. Burnam, the member of the General Assembly for Madison county, to the effect that Richmond, the county seat of Madison, had been occupied by two thousand rebel cavalry, which was believed to be the advance of a much larger force. As there were but one hundred and eighty Federal troops at Richmond, they did not attempt to make a stand against this formidable rebel force, but effected their escape. A large number of the loyal citizens of Richmond and the surrounding country, had fled from their homes in anticipation of the arrival of the rebel troops, and many of the Union residents of Lexington had followed the example of their Richmond neighbors, and had sought safety in flight.

By telegraph from Midway, last evening, we learned that there was a force of seven hundred rebel cavalry at Nicholasville yesterday morning, and that a portion of that force was expected to arrive at Midway some time last night. Of course it is the plan of this party to cut the Louisville and Frankfort and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad at some point near Midway, and we presume that that mischief will have been done by the time this paragraph shall have fallen under the eye of the reader.

On Sunday last an indefinite number of rebel cavalry entered Somerset, Pulaski county, taking possession of the telegraph instruments, the operator himself narrowly escaping. The operator and the instruments in the office at Mt. Vernon, in Rockcastle county, had also been carried off by the rebels. Word was sent to Crab Orchard of the approach of the rebels upon that place, and many of the loyal citizens of the vicinity had abandoned their homes.

The rumors which we have received as to numbers, movements, and designs of these rebels are so various and conflicting that we deem it imprudent to give currency to them all, choosing to await other developments. It is our belief that this last invasion is a formidable one, and we trust our military authorities, to whose hands the peace and safety of the Commonwealth has been committed, are prepared for the emergency.

A TRANSACTION.—A short time ago a young gentleman by name of Bowing Green sent by the hands of an acquaintance a few hundred dollars of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama bank notes to be delivered to his uncle, sojourning in this city, a true and devoted Union man. On the arrival of the bearer at Bowing Green, the detective took the whole of the money from him and professedly delivered it to Col. Manson, but, when it came to be counted in the Colonel's presence, it was about two hundred dollars short. What was left is retained at Bowing Green by the military authorities, who refuse to deliver it up.

We will thank some one to inform the public whether there is any law or any military order against the bringing of the notes of Southern banks into the State of Kentucky.

STABLE BURNED.—The stable of J. C. B. Robinson, located on the alley between Second and Third and Guthrie and Chestnut streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, involving a loss of about five hundred dollars. Capt. W. is to return his thanks to the firemen for their activity and efficiency.

Major General T. L. Crittenden arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday to testify before the Buell Military Commission. He is accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Buford, Captain Knox, and Captain John McCook. The Commission have changed their quarters to more convenient rooms at Pike's Opera House.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.—Fred Zimmerman and James Wilson, two soldiers, were arrested yesterday in the lower portion of the city, on the charge of forcibly violating the person of a female, whose name we do not wish to make public. The terrible outrage was committed on Sunday last.

A correspondent makes complaint, in another column, of the tobacco blockade which exists in Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

The Union Democracy of the State are holding meetings preparatory to the meeting of the State Convention in this city on the 18th March.

The grand jury of the Police Court, which was in session yesterday, returned thirteen indictments, and was subsequently discharged.

The New York Times gives its opinion that the Emperor of France is about to take measures that will result in a war with this country.

Mr. John Roberts was qualified in the County Court yesterday as a deputy assessor of taxes for Jefferson county.

The Gen. Buell brought to this port on Sunday five hundred recruits for the Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

The exercises in the public schools of the city will be resumed at the usual hour this morning.

Thanks to Mr. Nunnemacher, of the Adams Express Company, for St. Louis papers of yesterday.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.—Hon. Andrew Monroe, Judge.—Monday, Feb. 23.—The following settled accounts were examined and approved:

E. S. Robinson, guardian of Louisa, Laura, Camilla, and Urban Robinson; J. W. Davis, administrator of Edward Newby; Wm. K. Hayes, administrator of A. S. Wallace, and James L. Stratton, curator of Samuel Brown.

The settled account of Samuel Forwood, guardian of Malissa Tucker, not approved.

Processor's report of the estate of Wm. Kennedy approved.

The settled account of J. E. and H. C. Mills, executors of Isaac Wills, filed and continued for exceptions.

A. H. Redford qualified as guardian of John Hinders; J. L. Deppen, security; also, guardian of Mary E. and Agnes Hinders; same security.

J. W. Davis, late sheriff, made report of the sale of sundry slaves as runaways.

W. P. Benedict was appointed administrator of Margaret Riley; Philip Donohue, security.

An inventory and appraisement of the estate of Catherine Letterle was filed for record.

Jno. Swindler was appointed administrator with the will annexed, of Stephen Jones; Jas. M. Lewis and Wm. H. Shively, sureties.

John Roberts was sworn as deputy assessor for the county of Jefferson.

The will of W. A. Holdridge was proven and admitted to record. R. H. Higgins was qualified as executor, without security, as requested by the will.

An inventory and appraisement of the estate of John R. Smith was filed for record.

The WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.—The members of this literary association celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birth and the third anniversary of the organization of the society at Masonic Temple last evening, and they did honor to the memory of the Father of the Country and added greatly to the literary reputation of their membership. The exercises were opened with prayer, and an appropriate air by the band, Mr. H. T. Jefferson delivering a graceful oration. An agreeable feature of the entertainment was the debate between Messrs. George Jones and T. H. Sherley upon the question as to whether the Federal Government was justifiable in taking Mason and Slidell from the steamer Trent. Mr. Jones affirming, and Mr. Sherley taking the negative ground. The question was argued quite ably, and each advocate evinced the possession of strong powers of argumentation. Two orations, one upon the obligations of American citizenship by Mr. A. S. Willis, and another entitled Gems of Literature, by Mr. G. M. Morton, closed the exercises. Mr. Willis's address bore evidence of clear and deep thought and careful research on the part of the speaker, and Mr. Morton's effort added another brilliant to the literary gems of which he discussed so eloquently. The large hall at the Temple was densely crowded, and many who attended the meeting took their seats from the floor.

Special Order.—Being the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, to be read with the resolution offered for the report of the majority by Mr. J. W. Anderson, Mr. Teris in the chair.

After Mr. Teris had read his remarks, Mr. Rankin moved that the committee rise, report, and ask leave to sit again at 7½ o'clock to-night.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

After the passage of a few local bills, the House took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Anderson moved that the bill from the committee not take effect from and after its passage.

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